



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1880.

A New Locality for Sphene.—Dr. A. E. FOOTE described the new locality for sphene and associated minerals at Eganville, Renfrew Co., Canada. The sphene occurs in immense crystals, weighing from 20 to 80 lbs., in a vein of apatite 20 feet wide. Many other veins of smaller size occur in the same county.

The rock is principally Laurentian gneiss and granite. A solid mass of sphene, very highly cleavable ($5 \times 2 \times 2$ feet), was observed in the side of the vein. It yielded several hundred pounds of sphene. Close by it doubly-terminated crystals of scapolite, weighing over 50 lbs., and crystals of pyroxene, weighing from 12 to 30 lbs., were found. Phlogopite and zircons, some of them twinned, occur at the same locality. From the enormous size of all the crystals found in this county, it must rank as one of the most remarkable mineral localities known. When the vein, 20 feet wide, spoken of above, was discovered, a doubly-terminated crystal of apatite, weighing 500 lbs., and bright upon the surface and ends, was said to have been found.

OCTOBER 25, 1880.

A New Locality for Hyalite.—Mr. H. C. LEWIS reported that he had found hyalite forming green, glassy coatings on hornblende gneiss at a quarry on Mill Street, Germantown. The mineral has the usual mammillary or botryoidal surface, is perfectly transparent, and has a beautiful light green color. The color is due to the presence of copper, as shown by blowpipe tests.

Note on Autunite.—Mr. H. C. LEWIS remarked that he had recently investigated the optical character of the Fairmount autunite. His examination confirmed the orthorhombic character of autunite. The bisectrix is normal to the main cleavage-plane, and parallel to the secondary diagonal planes. The optic axial divergence is 24° . The autunite from Limoges, France, has an optic axial divergence of about 38° .

DECEMBER 27, 1880.

Crystalline Cavities in Agate.—Mr. THEO. D. RAND exhibited three specimens of agate, locality unknown, in the centre of each of which was a cavity with plane sides, and casts of these cavities showing them to have been calcite crystals. The method of taking these casts, the sides of the cavities being rough with re-entering angles, was explained. A solution of glue, with about one-fifth of glycerine, of such consistence as to form a thick, firm jelly when cold, but to be perfectly fluid when hot, was prepared and heated. The specimen was then cooled to about 32° ; a rough splinter of wood was inserted in the cavity which was previously moistened with cold water. A drop or two of the glue solution